

538 In the period before the Awakening (1830-60) the production of sentimental and didactic popular literature continued. More Estonians appeared among the writers: Fählmann, Kreutzwald, J. W. Jannsen, J. Sommer, and others.

Fählmann and Kreutzwald published many stories in yearbooks, few of them original. J. W. Jannsen (1818-90), sexton and teacher at Pärnu, was an even more prolific translator of German didactic stories which he adapted with such a masterly touch they were long considered originals.

[aw] He also founded the first Estonian newspaper which was consecutively issued for a long time, Perno Postimees, ('The Pärnu Postman') in 1857. Although this period did not produce any great writer, except Kreutzwald with his Kalevipoeg, who actually belongs more to the Age of Awakening, an Estonian literary style was beginning to

Annex "A," Subparagraph 11,

Sociological Background

PUBLIC INFORMATION

203 All media of mass communication, the press, radio, theater, movies, are in the Estonian SSR under the complete control of the Communist Party. Dissemination of news by rumor is quite extensive, according to recent refugees. Some people manage to listen to the forbidden Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, Estonian broadcasts in Munich and other programs and tell the news of the Western world to their friends. However, by doing so, they run the risk of deportation. (Many refugees have told that they listened frequently to these broadcasts.)

204 Foreign newspapers, magazines and radio
626 broadcasts are not officially permitted. Foreign films are censored if they are shown at all. All

• 204 domestic newspapers are Communistic. The
626 most important of these is Rahva Hää ('The People's Voice').

214 The major publishing firms are nationalized
471 and all publication is centralized and controlled by the State Publishing House (Riiklik Kirjastus), with its seat in Tallinn. It has several sections: literature, art, political science, childrens' literature, etc. There are no private printers and the former commercial firms have received new names: Postimees at Tartu, for example, is now Tartu's Communist. There is no information concerning their output.

207 There is no information about the number of privately-owned radio receivers, their type or reception. It is known that Estonian guerrillas, metsavennad, had their own receivers and transmitters. How many of them are left at the

3: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Vepses

203 of the general criticism known to the one concerned."

- 204 From one village the news spreads to the others, and so the rumors completely replace the newspaper. There was hardly any newspaper read in the South Vepsian area in 1917-1918. Kettunen tells of the excitement in Arskaht village when his own newspaper was due; not only were the men of the village anxious to see the only newspaper in their village but they were eager to use it for cigarette paper.

113

SOURCE

Kettunen, Lauri

1918. Matkamuistelmia Vepsän perukoilta. /Memoirs of a Journey in the Vepsian Hinterland. / Virittäjä, pp. 43, 45, 54.